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ADVERTISED IN THE
TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

VOL. LXXIX No. 26,670

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1919—EIGHT PARTS—84 PAGES—PARTS I AND II

NEWS SECTION
SPORTS SECTION

WEATHER
Fair to-day, with fresh to moderate
west winds; to-morrow fair, no
decided temperature change.
Full Report on Page 19

Coal Factories in Bitter Clash; Parley Near Collapse; Three Slain as Ex-Soldiers and Labor Radicals Battle

Negro Causes Fatal Clash In Louisiana

500 of Loyalty League
Besiege A. F. of L. Men
Guarding Black; Ex-
Army Captain Killed

Hunt for "Reds" Starts Trouble

Lumber Camp Lock-Out
of 2,500 Inflames Union
Followers Against Law

Special Correspondence
BOGALUSA, La., Nov. 22.—Three persons were killed and several wounded, one mortally, in a pitched battle here to-day between members of the local Loyalty League, composed of former service men and others, and alleged union labor agitators. The dead are L. E. Williams, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor and editor of "The Press," a union labor newspaper; A. Bouchillon, and Thomas Gaines, union carpenters. The wounded include A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, mortally, and Jules Leblanc, former army captain and member of the Loyalty League.

Today's trouble between the two factions of the Loyalty League, comprising representatives of the Great Southern Lumber Company, builders of Bogalusa and other important business interests, on the one hand, and union labor, whose members assert the Great Southern locked out about 2,500 employees because they would not "tear up their union cards" on the other, followed last night's action of about 300 armed members of the Loyalty League in holding up a train half a mile from the railroad station and searching it for "undesirables."

Crowd Starts Negro Hunt

After a search of the train failed to reveal anyone whose presence was unwelcome here, the crowd started out to find Saul Decus, a negro, alleged to have been active recently in trying to stir up ill feeling among his race against until a late hour, but was unsuccessful.

This morning, to the surprise of the Loyalty League men, the negro they sought marched forth from side hiding place and walked boldly down the principal street of the town.

He, however, was an armed white man, one of them J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, and the other a strong union sympathizer whose identity has not been ascertained.

Sight of the negro, protected by the two white men, maddened the Loyalty League. They claimed the black had been trying to cause race rioting, and did not propose to permit him to linger here.

Three Slain in Garage

Rallying their forces the Loyalty Leaguers forced the impromptu parade to retreat to the rear of the town. When they found the train, they called upon the negro to tear up his union card. He refused, and then firing began. The defiant "agitators" drew first blood. Jules Le Blanc, former army officer, was shot through the arm. That only increased the zeal of the Leaguers, who constantly increased in numbers.

When the attackers finally silenced the infuriated forces in the garage, three dead and one fatally injured were found within. The negro, however, was not among the slain. Bouchillon and Gaines apparently died in protecting the negro, and O'Rourke had suffered fatal wounds.

Ed O'Brien, a former head sawyer of the Great Southern Lumber Company, had been forced to leave Bogalusa by the "vigilance committee" of which Le Blanc was a member only a few days ago because, it was alleged, he had been guilty of making unpatriotic remarks sympathizing with the L. W. W. who killed United States soldiers in Washington.

Friday, in New Orleans, O'Brien and another union labor man filed charges before the United States Commissioner against the committee, accusing them of violating the child labor law and of the training of United States soldiers contrary to the Word of the filing of the charges was telephoned to Bogalusa, and increased members of the Loyalty League.

Meeting of the town of Bogalusa to block the entry into town of objectionable characters followed. Excitement increased when search for the alleged desecrated negro was made and news of the prosecution to battle which was given when the labor men accompanied the sought-for back through the streets.

Fire Hose Turned on

73 Belligerent I. W. W.s
SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 22.—Twenty-three wet industrial workers of the West spent the night in a dark cell at the city jail and fifty others, thoroughly soaked, were held in the main part of the jail after they had been subdued by a fire hose.

In protesting against the quantity of food they received the prisoners had slammed their beds against the bars and refused to cease the noise they were making until a hose was turned on them.

Denikine Reported To Have Wiped Out 50,000 Bolsheviki

Helsingfors Dispatch Says
He Broke Enemy Line
Southeast of Moscow;
Letts Have Taken Mitau

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22.—General Denikine, commander of anti-Bolshevik troops on the southern Russian front, claims to have broken through the "Red" lines between Orel and Tambov, southeast of Moscow, and to have annihilated 50,000 Bolsheviki troops, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the "Svenska Dagbladet."

General Nicholas Yudenitch, the anti-Bolshevik commander on the North-west Russian front, has arrived at Reval, capital of Estonia, with his staff, according to another dispatch to the "Svenska Dagbladet."

General von Eberhardt, who has assumed command of the West Russian army, has asked the Lettish commander-in-chief to accept a truce, pending the conclusion of an armistice, according to a Riga dispatch.

Under Friday's date, received here by way of Copenhagen, General von Eberhardt's telegram declares the West Russian army has placed itself under German protection, it is said. The truce will become effective at midnight next Wednesday.

No reply has been sent by the commander of the Lettish troops, who, however, points out that General von Eberhardt's action makes the aggressive campaign of Colonel Bermond against Riga a German affair, according to the dispatch.

Mail Fraud Is Charged To Autograph Collector

"Winning Way With Pen" Secures
Col. House's Signature
and Arrest Follows

Simon Goldstein, of 173 Henry Street, a complete letter writer, was held in \$1,000 bail for the Federal grand jury yesterday because of his winning way with a pen. The formal charge against him is that he used the mails to defraud. A similar charge, it was said, would be made against his wife when she was found.

Goldstein collected autographs. Because of his genial epistolary style, all he had to do to get an autograph was to write to the person whose signature he wanted. He wrote to Colonel E. M. House and the colonel was so impressed with the letter that he not only autographed the pamphlets sent him, but dispatched the autograph to the address Goldstein had given.

As Goldstein wasn't there the colonel had to mail the autographed pamphlets as requested.

In a simple fashion Goldstein obtained the autographs of General Ochsling, Brander Matthews, Dr. Henry D. Ke, Enrico Caruso, Lord Dunsany and Vicente Blasquez. But he alleged that he did not sign his letters with his own name and that later he sold some of the autographs which he had obtained on the assumption that he had written them only for his own satisfaction.

Mail Wagon Driver Held As \$58,600 Bond Thief

Suddenly Tempted, Police Say
He Confessed; Seized Pouch
as Train Pulled Out

Special Correspondence
DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A scrap torn from an envelope found in the garage of Milo Elwell, driver of the local mail delivery wagon, led to the recovery of \$58,600 in Liberty bonds and the arrest of Elwell on a charge of robbing the mails. Elwell is said to have confessed and was held for the Federal grand jury in \$25,000 bail.

A registered mail pouch was stolen from the Union Station last Wednesday evening. It was found in a vacant lot near the station. Elwell, who had turned the pouch over to the station agent, according to the police, said when he saw a train pulling out he was suddenly tempted, grabbed the pouch and, riding a short distance, rifled it in a vacant lot. He hid the bonds under his home, the police say he confessed, where they were found to-day.

A scrap from one of the envelopes which was stuffed in a pocket full of law was imposed to-day by Municipal Judge George B. Holmes against David Belasco, the theatrical manager, owner of the play "Daddies," and the manager of the city jail and fifty others, thoroughly soaked, were held in the main part of the jail after they had been subdued by a fire hose.

In protesting against the quantity of food they received the prisoners had slammed their beds against the bars and refused to cease the noise they were making until a hose was turned on them.

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Harvard Wins From Yale by Score of 10-3

Blue Loses by 18 Inches,
Missing Golden Opportunity
for Victory on
Crimson's Last Line

Eli Uses Oldtime Bulldog Tactics

With Braden as Battering
Ram, Yale Discards
All Modern Methods

W. O. McGeehan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Harvard beat Yale by a score of 10 to 3 to-day, according to the cold records, but the 50,000 who saw the third period melodrama on Soldiers' Field to-day knew Yale was beaten by a matter of just eighteen inches. With an irresistible series of charges that smashed through Crimson barriers, the Yale eleven brought the ball to within a yard and a half of the Harvard goal line.

There on the fourth down the signal was given for the same stubborn bulldog play that seemed to be all of Yale's strategy—Braden through center. With his head down, Braden charged straight at the massed might of Harvard. For a brief moment the Crimson defense seemed to waver, then it held and when the pack was uncovered, the ball held by Braden's outstretched arms was just half a yard from the white line, the last barrier of Harvard.

Yale had come to within striking distance of the goal line in one steady triumphant march.

Magnificent, but Lacked Strategy

It was that last attack had been directed at any other point of the line the ball might have been carried across. But that was the play on which Yale seemed to place its main reliance—to charge, charging with his head down, blindly into the Crimson line to batter and crash through by main strength. It was characteristic and magnificent, and all that, but it was not strategy and it was not modern football.

Harvard scored early in the first period when Ralph Horween kicked a field goal in the 23rd yard line. It was a remarkable achievement, for Horween kicked into the teeth of a driving wind. The ball started like a bullet, then the wind pressed against it and it finally cleared the bar by a few inches.

Casey Scores Only Touchdown

It was Eddie Casey who carried the ball across the Yale line for the only touchdown on a beautifully executed forward pass. Held on the 33-yard line, Ed Ryan, Harvard's star back, drove through for a kick. Then he blitted backward, eluding the charging Yale ends, and made a feint at passing over the bar. The kick was good, and the mean time, Casey had cleared the bar by a few inches.

It was in Braden who saved Yale from coming out of the game scoreless in the first period. When the blue eleven started a drop kick from the 33-yard line, the Yale line did not seem to hold, and two tacklers were charging at Braden when he only drew the ball to the ground. One of them was waving his hands frantically, but Braden, to the surprise of the Yale crowd, turned to the right and kicked the ball into the end zone. The ball struck low and hard over the heads of the Harvard team as Braden was hurried to the car, and the pigskin shot cleanly between the goal posts and over the bar. The kick was good, and the mean time, Casey had cleared the bar by a few inches.

Casey Fumbles Ball

The ball shot low and hard over the heads of the Harvard team as Braden was hurried to the car, and the pigskin shot cleanly between the goal posts and over the bar. The kick was good, and the mean time, Casey had cleared the bar by a few inches.

Reinert Finally Got It, but he was flattened beneath three of his own too eager Yale men and the great opportunity was lost. There was a chance where cool-headedness and quick vision might have turned the tide of the struggle the other way, but through the game Yale seemed to be playing with the bulldog spirit and they were playing the battering, crushing football of twenty years ago as for the greater part of the time Harvard played the same sort of game.

Two times out of three Yale's big Jim Braden crashing at the line with lowered head and seemingly with his eyes closed, for there were times when that bulldog charge of Braden would carry him clear through to Yale line, but still with lowered head Braden would crash blindly into the Crimson second defense. It was

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Man Drags Wife In Bath Leap

Attempted Double Fatality
Under Train Foul-
lous Conciliation Move

Louis Greenberg, a bookbinder, of 13 Norfolk Street, and his wife, Kate, were standing in the Long Island Railroad station at East New York, last night. The couple had quarreled and were living apart, but had met yesterday to path up their differences with a visit to their two children, who are in a charitable institution at Rockaway Park.

Mr. Greenberg had a big doll in her arms for their little girl, a ball for the boy and other playthings. They were chatting together when a Brooklyn-bound train approached.

Without warning Greenberg grabbed his wife by the arm and threw him under the wheels, dragging her with him. The motorman, Herman S. Randall, put on the brakes, but the train continued 100 feet before it could be stopped.

It was found that Greenberg had been crushed to death between the first car and the third rail. His wife, seriously injured, crawled out from under the train and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. There it was said there was little hope of saving her life.

Mrs. Greenberg asked Dr. Lind, of St. Mary's Hospital, whether her husband were alive. When he evaded a direct answer, fearing the shock might be fatal, the woman said: "I don't care. I don't like him anyway."

Mrs. Greenberg is an attractive looking woman of twenty-seven, and he police believe that jealousy on the part of her husband prompted the attempt at a double death. The dead man was thirty-two.

Mexico Holding Consul to Defy U. S., Is Belief

Failure Immediately to
Release Jenkins, as De-
manded, Is Regarded
as Inviting Invasion

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The failure of the Mexican government to promptly order the release of American Consul Agent William O. Jenkins, at Puebla, from the penitentiary there, in compliance with the sharp note of this government, dispatched Thursday, is interpreted here as studied defiance of the United States government, and has made more general a discussion of the possibility of armed intervention as the one step that must finally be resorted to.

The department to-day received advice from the American Embassy at Mexico City which stated that newspapers published here yesterday revealed that Mr. Jenkins was still in the penitentiary. He is under arrest on charges of conspiring with Frederico Cordova, his bandit kidnaper, who held Mr. Jenkins for a ransom of \$150,000.

Charges Not Substantiated

State Department officials declined to discuss the Jenkins case, although Secretary Lansing frankly admitted that as far as he knew Mr. Jenkins was still in the Puebla penitentiary. The department, however, made public the fact that Charge d'Affaires Summerlin of the American Embassy at Mexico City had delivered to the Mexican Foreign Office on Thursday night the American demand for the immediate release of Mr. Jenkins.

To-day's advice said no information has been supplied by the Mexican authorities that would tend to sustain the charges made against Mr. Jenkins, and on the basis of Mr. Jenkins's report to the department, made public yesterday, it is assumed this government will not believe in the existence of any conspiracy until indisputable evidence has been presented by his captors.

"Reasonable Time" Allowed

While the demand of this government called for the "immediate" release of Mr. Jenkins, it was said to-day that a "reasonable time" would be given the Carranza government to instruct the Puebla authorities to liberate the American official.

The Mexican Foreign Office to-day advised this government that it is taking steps in the case of Eugene Lack, a United States citizen, who was shot at Mexicali last Friday and died later at Tijuana, Calif. The Mexican reply, which was dated November 20, said the proper authorities had been notified to write to the pastor of the Legion will be complied with, now the war is over, according to several members of the congregation.

erman Emblem Draws Fire

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The terra cotta replica of the German imperial eagle over one of the entrances of the Midway Lutheran Church, the oldest in the city, has been condemned by the executive committee of the Maryland branch of the American Legion. At a meeting at its headquarters to-day a motion was adopted directing the church to write to the pastor of the church to have the emblem removed.

It is not at all likely the request of the Legion will be complied with, now the war is over, according to several members of the congregation.

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Prince Sails, Promising to Come Again

Eight U. S. Destroyers
Convoy His Ship on Way
to Halifax After Day
of Hearty Godspeeds

Dreadnought Breaks Navy Precedents

Salute Is Fired After
Sunset as She Swings
About to Return to Port

The city bade goodspeed to the Prince

of Wales yesterday. Although the prince insisted that the parting was only temporary and that he intended to visit America again, the ceremonies lasted from 9 o'clock until 3:45 in the afternoon and extended from the Hudson River at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street to beyond the Ambrose Channel lightship.

At this latter point, the dreadnought Delaware shattered all navy precedent, and although it was after sundown, fired a salute as she swung wide to return to port, and allowed the gun to continue on her way to sea.

Although the prince has left these shores he is still under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. These butters from the masts of the destroyers of the Atlantic fleet, which are conveying his craft to Halifax.

The prince is coming again to visit us at the first opportunity, he made known in a farewell message to America he gave out just before he sailed. He said he particularly desired to see something of the West, and he would like to see more of New York. He acknowledged the receipt of "hundreds of charming letters" and expressed the hope that he might be able to answer them all. He concluded by reiterating his gratefulness for the welcome accorded him here.

The prince landed aboard the Renown at 11 o'clock yesterday. The crew of the big battle cruiser proceeded to get her under way. Clouds of smoke poured from her wide, stubby stacks, and the long gray ship was ready to weigh anchor.

Through the Autumn haze that hung over the water, tenders darted, and from the masts of every ship signal flags whined in the keen wind. The Columbia Yacht Club, Riverside Park and the drive were black with people. Their voices raised in thin cheers for the prince must have reached his ears on the long gray ship that was to carry him home.

At 1:45 the Delaware began to drop down stream, and halted just above Sixty-sixth Street, waiting for the Renown to move. Over the battle cruiser two airplanes swooped and circled, and when at 2:30 she pointed her nose downstream, drove away to the south.

Then Final Cheer Is Heard

The stacks thickened as the Renown's gun crews man the rail. As each vessel came to the pier, the crowd began to push her slowly from the berth in which she has lain more than a week. From the Columbia Yacht Club came the thin sound of a brass band and the saluting gun began to pound out its farewell.

Ahead of the mighty battle cruiser she crept down stream slipped the light cruiser Constance. Behind her followed the Patrol with the Mayor's Committee and a band aboard. Still further in the rear came the destroyers and the American dreadnought.

At Sixty-sixth Street, the Constance dropped back of the Renown and the destroyers began to close in on both flanks. The prince stood on the Admiral's bridge with Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey and two signal boys. As the American torpedo craft sped past the battle-cruiser, bugles sang out and the crew of the Constance broke out in salute. The whistles of the river faded away in the heavy haze of New York's human voice—cheering to the last—came over the water.

The towering buildings of the lower city, reaching up through the cloudy atmosphere, slipped past. Liberty held her hand aloft as though bidding the great vessel farewell, and the Renown, after threading her way through the frowzy crowd of tramps that lie in the streets, lay, stood out to sea at fifteen knots.

the Delaware Takes the Lead

The smoke cloud over the stacks of the Delaware thickened. She gathered speed, passed the battle cruiser, and took the lead through the Ambrose Channel. To the left and right the destroyers under the command of Commander Baldrige divided and kept the path of the prince's ship clear.

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Revolt Against Italian Monarchy Threatened

Revolutionary Spirit Stirred by Result of Election;
Movement to Make d'Annunzio President Is Rumored; Jugo-Slavs Prepare to Resist Aggression

ROME, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press).—A minority in d'Annunzio's forces, counting on the support of friends in the interior of Italy, persist in the idea of attempting seditious action against Italy itself, says a semi-official statement issued to-day.

The statement adds that during the first fortnight of November two of d'Annunzio's officers assured Rear Admiral Millo, commander of the Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia, that no move against Dalmatia was contemplated. However, no one was allowed to enter or leave Fiume after November 12, when plans for the Zara expedition were completed, the statement indicates.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The situation on the Adriatic as a result of Gabriele d'Annunzio's campaign has reached a grave crisis. Private advices leave no doubt that he is determined to annex Dalmatia and attack Montenegro. The Jugo-Slavs are stated to have concentrated troops and to be prepared to resist aggression.

A still more alarming report says a republican underground directed against the Italian monarchy exists among d'Annunzio's forces. It is not known, however, whether the insurgent poet-leader shares the reported ambition of this military element to attack the government.

It was stated in the advices that further aggression by d'Annunzio would precipitate hostilities with the Jugo-Slavs, who, however, it is declared, would direct their attack against d'Annunzio, and not against the Italian government.

Threat Made 'Red' Plot to To Kill Treaty In Committee

President Must Agree to
Compromise or Pact Will
Not Come Up Again, Is
View of Reservationists

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Unless President Wilson indicates that he will yield in his determination not to accept the peace treaty with the suggested reservations, the document never will leave the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, it is believed here.

Declaration of Senator Lodge that the treaty fight will be carried to the people, with the rejoinder from Senator Hitchcock that "eighty-one Senators out of the ninety-six favor ratification in some form" and that a compromise plan would be suggested and be accepted when the Senate meets in December, was followed to-day by a statement from Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, leader of the group of "Mild Reservationists," that a compromise is the only possible remedy for the present apparent deadlock.

Sensors to-day pointed out that the majority party controls the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and thus exerts sufficient strength to kill the treaty in committee after the President re-submits it at the opening of the regular session next month.

May Sidetrack Treaty

With the treaty held in committee, the Lodge resolution, calling for peace with Germany, would be reported out by the majority members and efforts made to pass it and definitely sidetrack the Versailles treaty.

Because of the absence of many Senators from Washington activity in connection with the treaty was confined to-day chiefly to speculating on the probable effect of Senator Lodge's announcement last night that the treaty fight should be made an issue in the 1920 Presidential campaign. In this connection it was said that public sentiment on this point may have crystallized by the time Congress reconvenes December 1, and it would then be known whether the "final fight" would be on between the two great parties over the Versailles instrument.

Little Chance of Compromise

Senator McCumber, in discussing the avenue for compromise open to the Administration, declared that the Lodge reservations furnish the only possible basis of compromise.

"Those reservations must be accepted without substantial change, although he would be willing, probably, to modify the preamble somewhat," said Mr. McCumber.

"If any substantial change is made, it will be to make the reservations more drastic."

"I think there is not much possibility of a compromise. The Administration has not shown any inclination to compromise on the only basis upon which an agreement is possible, and the only way any agreement can be reached on the reservation on Article X, for instance. The reservation simply says that the United States shall not be under any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of any country."

Continued on next page

Nation Faces Winter With Fuel Famine

Lewis Says "Sinister Influences" Conspire to
Prevent Agreement, but
Refuses to Name Them

Secy. Wilson Called Partisan by Owners

Next Step of Government
To Be Decided at Cabinet
Meeting on Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Unless

the government brings into the negotiations between the bituminous operators and miners some new factors or exerts far greater pressure than it thus far has exerted, the conference here between owners and representatives of the workers may come to an abrupt conclusion next week, and the country be left to face the winter with the soft coal production not even 50 per cent of normal.

The bitter feeling that has developed between the miners and operators, and between the operators and the government, came to a head to-day when John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, charged that "sinister influences" which he did not identify are at work to prevent an agreement, and the operators through their spokesman declared the attitude of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to be partisan on the side of the miners.

No conference took place to-day and the two sides stand as they did last night when Mr. Wilson once again failed to get them together. Mr. Lewis said the miners would accept the proposal made by Mr. Wilson for an increase in wages amounting to 31.61 per cent over the existing scale if it were coupled with a seven-hour day, a half holiday on Saturday and the understanding that local conditions and questions should be left to local adjustment.

Operators Spurn Proposal

The operators refused that proposal last night, and emphatically said again to-day they would not accept it. The wage increase backed by Mr. Wilson was based on his figures of an increase in the cost of living in mining towns to be 7.98 per cent from December, 1914, to June, 1919.

The operators, taking their own proposition for a wage increase of 15 cents a ton, amounting to about 20 per cent, argued it would more than meet the increased living costs which Mr. Wilson produced, give the machine miners an increase of 118 per cent over day workers an increase of 131.7 per cent and drivers 111 per cent over 1914.

"If the government feels the public must pay more than our figures show," said the spokesman for the operators, "then we would like to have the government say so."

The situation will be taken up Monday by Attorney General Palmer, Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration; Dr. Harry Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, and possibly other government officials.

Just what the government can do to force a settlement neither operators nor miners understood tonight, unless it assures the operators that an increased cost to the government of the increase which would come with the wage advance they were willing to grant would be taken up by the public.

Issue Up to abinet

There is not likely to be a decision at the Monday meeting, for if it affects the price of coal, it must come from Dr. Garfield, and there is a decided feeling here that he would not be willing to assume the responsibility of putting the burden upon the consumer without Cabinet approval. The Cabinet is to meet Tuesday and the government's future course will be determined then.

If the government fails to bring about a settlement, the miners and operators must return home and work out their own problems in their own districts. In some fields this would bring agreement speedily, but in others weeks might be required. Mr. Lewis said to-day many operators here are ready to sign up for their mines at the miner's figures, and if no additional plan can be made on a general basis the plan of separate agreements must be followed.

All through their discussions to-day the operators add stress on arbitrating the points in dispute. They feel their figures are incontrovertible on the cost of living and the sufficiency of the wage increase they will give to meet it, and are willing to go before any tribunal on them.

General Strike Plan Hinted

To the charges of "sinister influences" working to prevent an agreement, they declared they knew of none, and on their side intimated the unwillingness of the miners to accept their proposals might indicate a desire to bring about a general strike that would affect all industry.

After the operators had posted